

NEW HAVEN AGAINST SUING EX-DIRECTORS

Stockholders Told Prosecutions Would Only Be a Waste of Time.

PROTESTS AROUSED BY ANNOUNCEMENT

Mellen at Trial Here Tells of Railroad and Trolley Undertakings.

Announcement was made by Howard Elliott, president of the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad, at the annual meeting of stockholders at New Haven yesterday that the officials of the company had decided that it was inadvisable to prosecute suits against former directors with the exception of the proceedings instituted against John L. Billard. Protests were made and a vote was taken on the recommendation, the result of which will be announced to-day.

Yesterday's proceedings in the trial here of the former directors of the road were devoted to testimony concerning the acquisition of various railroads and trolley lines. Charles S. Mellen is expected to finish the first part of his testimony to-day.

SAYS SUITS WOULD BE WASTE OF TIME

President Elliott Declares That Company Would Gain Nothing by Legal Action.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Oct. 27.—For the first time in years the annual stockholders' meeting of the New Haven road held an evening session. The storm center of discussion was about the recommendation in the annual report of the board of directors for the abandonment of the contemplated suits of the company against former directors. The officers believed to be responsible for financial losses to the road and adjournment was to count the stock vote after a lengthy discussion of the issue.

President Elliott stated in his opening address this afternoon that the directors had given the matter very careful consideration and had only on advice of counsel decided that it was wise to prosecute one suit, that against John L. Billard, of Meriden, which had already been brought. He then called on President Arthur T. Hadley of Yale, a director, to explain further the reasons why the suits were taken.

The opposition was led by Asa P. French of Boston, who said he represented 300 stockholders with 15,000 shares of stock, and he and his backers were in favor of prosecuting all the suits. President Elliott stated that there were in the possession of the officers of the company proxies for 300,000 shares of stock, more than a majority of the stockholders.

In his opening address Mr. Elliott encouraged the stockholders of the road by assuring them that while the road did not think of paying a dividend until it was out of the hands of the officers, they were looking well for the company and that within the next two years he believed that the improvement in revenues would be at least 40 per cent.

Receivership Averted.
He said that only those on the board of directors of the road knew how close the company came to being taken over by a receiver in April, 1914, when there were notes to be met aggregating \$1,000,000. The Government suit was being pressed and the officers of the road were at the lowest ebb. The management, he said, had saved the company and had been chiefly concerned with the time when the company would be able to pay its debts.

The first duty of the company, according to President Elliott, was to get a sound financial base, even at the expense of the maximum amount of business. He pointed out that the company was not confronted with a situation which demanded that it should be taken over by a receiver. He said that the company was not in a position to pay its debts, but that it was in a position to pay its debts.

TARIFF MAY BE BOOSTED TO RAISE EXTRA \$50,000,000

Government Needs Vast Sum for Current Expenses Next Year and Upward Revision Is Proposed to Get the Money.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 27.—The possibility of a general revision of the tariff upward was brought to the fore to-day by the disclosure from an official source that the Government must have for the current expenses of the next fiscal year \$50,000,000 more than will be provided by the war and income taxes and the tariff act even if the sugar duties are retained, as is now planned by the Administration.

This \$50,000,000 additional revenue will be needed without regard to the increased expenditures for national defense, for which the Administration seems practically to have decided to provide by issuing bonds.

It became known to-day that Government officials after a careful investigation as to the total yield to be expected from the revenue producing acts now in force are convinced that next year's income will fall approximately \$50,000,000 short of the needs of the Government for its normal expenses and have so reported to members of the Ways and Means Committee of the House.

Fight on Wool Tax.
Interest in this disclosure was increased by information that a proposal which the Administration is understood to be considering is to levy a special revenue duty on wool to meet the needs of the war. When such information is at hand the President, it has been said, will face the situation frankly and assent to the tariff changes that may seem to have been made necessary.

Thus far the only authoritative statement that has come from the White House in regard to the new tariff situation was that he is holding his mind open pending the receipt of definite information as to the needs of the Government. When such information is at hand the President, it has been said, will face the situation frankly and assent to the tariff changes that may seem to have been made necessary.

Secretary McAdoo some time ago in a statement announcing his proposals to recommend the reenactment of the war revenue law and the retention of the present duty on sugar said that later on he would announce the results of his steps that would be taken to secure whatever additional revenue might be needed.

Shortly after Mr. McAdoo's announcement it became known that one means which Administration officials were considering for obtaining the revenues needed to cover the shortage in Government funds was the reimposition of a duty on wool. It was learned that Mr. McAdoo has discussed this step with members of Congress, but no decision was reached as to the course that the Administration would pursue.

The belief here has been that President Wilson would throw his influence against any movement for the reimposition of a duty on wool. It was learned that Mr. McAdoo has discussed this step with members of Congress, but no decision was reached as to the course that the Administration would pursue.

PHILIPPINES DEMAND MORE SHIPS ON PACIFIC

Delegate Quezon Says Loss of Trade Will Be \$50,000,000—Also Wants Freedom.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 27.—"The Philippines have been hurt industrially by the withdrawal of the Pacific Mail from the 'oriental' trade," said Manuel Quezon, Philippine delegate to Congress, when he arrived here on the Mongolia to-day en route to Washington.

"One of the first things I shall do as far as Congress is concerned," Quezon said, "will be to work for some measure which will put the American merchant marine back on the Pacific, with special reference to the Philippines."

"Our imports from the United States are \$50,000,000 annually and now we have no means for receiving these goods. As far as exports go, we are not so badly off, because many of our products go to other countries than the United States."

Quezon said that he would also work for a bill which will give a definite time as to when independence is to be granted the islands. It was reported that the Philippine representative to Congress had been weakened ever since the European war broke out.

ARCHBISHOP DEFENDS DRINK

Indecent Plays Worse Than Liquor, Says Cincinnati Prelate.

CINCINNATI, Oct. 27.—A letter was made public here to-day from Archbishop Henry Moeller of the Catholic Church, in which he was written to Harry Probasco of the Ohio Temperance Union, of which the following is a part:

"Up to the present I have not been able to convince myself that prohibition should be enforced by law. To drink intoxicants with moderation is not wrong, nor is a respectable saloon a public nuisance."

"There is a very small minority of persons addicted to the drink habit. It is equitable for the sins of the few to place a burden on the vast majority."

"More good could be done if efforts were bent to stamp out the vice of gambling, to eliminate plays, nasty and suggestive posters, etc."

OWNED \$9,000,000; ONLY \$177,662 LEFT

Tax Appraisal Shows Late W. R. H. Martin Gave Property to Trustees to Pay Debts.

DEFICIT ON REAL ESTATE

Nothing Received by the Estate From the Rogers Peet Co. for Good Will.

The appraisal of the estate of William R. H. Martin, who was the owner of the Rogers Peet Company, and owned the Marlborough and Martin buildings, the Martinique Hotel and the Trowman Inn, was filed yesterday by appraiser John Lyons. Mr. Martin died January 30, 1912. The report shows that although Mr. Martin owned real estate and personal property worth nearly \$9,000,000 his debts were so great that the appraiser filed the estate subject to tax at only \$177,662.

Of this amount \$36,000 was the net value of real estate which was not subject to an agreement by which the bulk of the realty holdings was assigned to trustees to aid in paying off debts. The net personal estate amounted to \$141,662, made up of \$63,453 life insurance, stocks and bonds, personal effects, art objects and furniture worth \$25,000 and \$27,000 as the amount due for profits of Rogers Peet Company, less \$3,000 drawn on an open account. Under the will Mr. Martin gave the \$25,000 personal effects and a life interest in \$75,000 to his widow, Elizabeth H. Martin. All the rest of the estate went to his son, Lucius Trowbridge Martin. Mr. Martin had an income of a trust fund of \$150,000 left by his father, John T. Martin, and on his death the principal of this fund went to his widow and son.

Transferred to Trustees.
The report shows that on December 25, 1911, about a month before he died, Mr. Martin's debts were so great that he transferred the bulk of his holdings to Alfred E. Marling, Robert Thorne and George Leask, who were to pay all debts and out of the remainder of the income give Mrs. Martin \$1,333 a month. The trustees also took over Mr. Martin's interest in Rogers Peet Company, and on April 13, 1912, released the firm from all liability for claims of the estate on the payment of \$30,000.

The estate received nothing from Rogers Peet Company for good will or capital invested, because under the partnership agreement the deceased members received nothing for their interest in good will. Mr. Martin's capital had been withdrawn years before his death. The partnership agreement, dated December 22, 1908, which expired February 29, 1912, stated that the members could not receive anything for their interest in good will. The partnership agreement, dated December 22, 1908, which expired February 29, 1912, stated that the members could not receive anything for their interest in good will.

The balance of the profits was to go 10 per cent. each to Martin, Griffin and Turnbull, 45 per cent. to the Rogers Peet Company, 25 per cent. to Hall. No profits could be drawn by members without the consent of each other, except that Mr. Martin's share was to be determined as soon as possible.

The debts, which were to be paid by the trustees out of the property transferred to them, included the following: Rogers Peet Company, \$298,475; Astor Trust Company, \$100,000; Garfield National Bank, \$100,000; Charles T. Wells, Inc., \$478,874; W. J. Sloan, \$26,892; H. J. Hardenberg, \$20,000.

Important Holdings.

A memorandum filed with the appraiser by Harris T. Counselor, the estate, stated that if the appraiser had estimated the estate in accordance with the usual rule of the office, listing all the assets and liabilities, the method of appraisal would have rendered the estate bankrupt and wiped out even the net estate shown.

The total value of the real estate was \$8,637,441, and the deductions were \$8,459,779. The personal property transferred amounted to \$141,662, and there were general deductions of \$1,293,289, showing a deficit of \$61,427 in the value of all the property covered by the trust agreement for the estate.

A balance sheet of the trust property dated December 31, 1912, a year after Mr. Martin's death, which was prepared by accountants, estimated the property in the trust at \$13,521,179. The value of the trust at the time of the death of Mr. Martin was \$13,521,179. The value of the trust at the time of the death of Mr. Martin was \$13,521,179.

LOSERS \$5,000 SAPPHIRE.

Mrs. Leonard M. Thomas May Have Dropped It in Suffrage Parade.

Mrs. Leonard M. Thomas is mourning the loss of a sapphire valued at \$5,000 some time between the woman's suffrage parade on Saturday and the afternoon session of the suffrage convention of the Baltimore on Monday night.

Mrs. Thomas was a member of a party that included her husband and Mr. and Mrs. Frederic C. Havemeyer, soon after Mrs. Thomas reported her loss orders were given to several housekeepers to look for the stone, and they began the search with vacuum cleaners by which method several lost articles of jewelry have been picked up in the hotel. The search lasted until the early hours of Tuesday.

Mrs. Thomas may have worn the ring from which the sapphire dropped in the parade, but she thinks that it was not lost then or she would have discovered it sooner. Mrs. Thomas lives at 12 East Eighty-seventh street.

Mrs. Havemeyer, who accompanied Mrs. Thomas in the Baltimore Monday evening, lost a \$5,000 brooch there one evening last summer, but it was found in the crevice of the revolving doors a day afterward unchanged.

WHERE TO GO THIS WINTER.
Booklet issued by SOUTHERN RAILWAY. Information. N. Y. Office, 244 Fifth Ave.—Advt.

BOMB PLOT HATCHED IN BERLIN, FAY SAYS

Tells of Orders to Wreck U. S. Factories, Railroads and Munition Shops.

Explosives Expert Tells How Mines on Rudders Would Have Sunk Ships.

Designs of the German secret service to blow up munition-carrying ships, to dynamite ammunition plants and to wreck railroads that transport war supplies for the Allies were revealed yesterday by Robert Fay, former Lieutenant of the Fifteenth Prussian Infantry and wearer of the Iron Cross, to Chief Flynn of the Secret Service.

The tall, self-possessed soldier, speaking carefully and choosing every word, told a story that left no doubt in the minds of Federal officials who heard it as to the work that was expected of Fay when he received \$4,000 to come to this country. The recital given by the officer sets forth the following dramatic situation:

Fay in April last was sent to the head of the German secret service in the Wilhelmstrasse, Berlin. He had already proved himself as a man of exceptional ability in handling bombs, and setting mines that could be ignited without the use of electric wires that invariably work badly in damp weather. His mines had proved of help in capturing trenches from the French.

When Fay, who as he put it "had waded in blood and had seen the terrible wounds by the 15 millimeter machine guns," reached the presence of Chief Jonnensen of the secret service he explained briefly his plan for coming to this country and manufacturing mines that, attached to rudder posts of ships, would hamper the shipment of ammunition from this country to the Allies.

Spells His Name "Fay."

The chief knew that Fay—the Lieutenant—admits now that his name is spelled "Fay" had done splendid work in the trenches. He knew that he was to undertake any commission. Jonnensen, according to Fay's own statement, picked up a letter with clippings from American newspapers and handed them to Fay with the command:

"Read those carefully."
Fay found first a letter written by Dr. Herbert Kienzie, the young engineer now in the Toms charged with conspiring with Fay to blow up ships, to his father in Germany, head of the largest clock works in the world. It told of the manner in which munitions of war were being manufactured in this country and that the munitions were being shipped to Germany. The letter was dated December 1, 1914, and was signed by Dr. Kienzie.

There was detailed information concerning the American information that re-ferred to the clock works in the world. It told of the manner in which munitions of war were being manufactured in this country and that the munitions were being shipped to Germany. The letter was dated December 1, 1914, and was signed by Dr. Kienzie.

Orders by Inference.
The German secret service chief at last and studied Fay while he read the information that he had been handed over by Dr. Kienzie's father to persons who had forwarded it to the secret service. Fay had already offered his services to blow up munition carriers. When he had finished reading the letters, Chief Jonnensen, Fay now looked up at him sharply and asked:

"Now you understand thoroughly, don't you?" Fay nodded and replied: "I do." The appraiser then quoted as having said: "Here is \$4,000. The arrangements will be made to see that you get more money as you need it."

"You can read between the lines," Fay said. He said that he had been told that he was to blow up munition plants and to wreck railroads, but he told the story to Chief Flynn and the German newspapers on Sunday, and he said that he had been told that he was to blow up munition plants and to wreck railroads.

Fay said he received a German passport and started for this country in early May. He said that he had been told that he was to blow up munition plants and to wreck railroads, but he told the story to Chief Flynn and the German newspapers on Sunday, and he said that he had been told that he was to blow up munition plants and to wreck railroads.

Points to Wide Field.
This story of the young Lieutenant, taken in connection with statements from other sources that he told Paul Seib or Karl E. Appenacker that he planned to blow up a chemical plant and also that he offered \$50,000 bribe for any Russian ship carrying war material, strengthened the belief that Fay had a much broader field than, yesterday, he even would admit.

The Lieutenant admitted yesterday that he was "ready to pay Seib or anyone else who would take the risk for me, \$50,000 for delivering a shipload of copper within the reach of German warships."

Despite this confession the authorities do not believe that he is telling all he knows. They assert that he is protecting persons higher up in this country, even though he has dared to do so. On the basis of stories told by Fay and information gathered from Fay's papers, other secrets are expected. That much was asserted yesterday by H.

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Where Road to Turkey Is Now Open

THE territory in black on the accompanying map shows where the Austro-German forces have joined hands with the Bulgarians in northeastern Serbia. The rough mountainous country along the Danube is now cleared of Serbian defenders, but before Germany can send any aid of importance to Turkey she must control the Orient railway as far south as Nish.

The Austro-German move south down the Morava valley makes slow progress. In the south the French and British have joined the Serbs defending the Nish-Salonica railway and have driven the Bulgarians who occupied Kuprili as far east as the outskirts of Istep.



BELGIAN WOMAN TO DIE AS A SPY

German Court-martial Also Sentences Three Others Who Aided French.

AMSTERDAM, Oct. 27.—Convicted by a German court-martial in the fortress of Liege on the charge of having "collected information useful to the French Government," Anna Benazet of Verviers, Belgium, was sentenced to death yesterday.

Three other persons have been condemned to die as spies, while many have been sentenced to imprisonment at hard labor for terms ranging between ten and fifteen years.

Some of the death sentences have been carried out and pleas for the condemned woman and the others are said to be under consideration of the Military Governor of Belgium, Gen. von Bissing.

ONLY QUOTED WHITLOCK.

Papers in Cavell Case Published by Legation's Permission.

SPECIAL CABLE DISPATCH TO THE SUN.
LONDON, Oct. 27.—The Central News claims to have official information with reference to the German denials in the case of Miss Edith Cavell that the papers were published exactly as they were received from the American Legation in Brussels.

The Times in its daily column containing a summary of the German news, paper reports and comments says that the German newspapers on Sunday published merely a German official statement issued by Gen. von Bissing.

Only the Frankfurter Zeitung had any reference to his statement, which was an execution abroad. This was contained in the following telegram from New York:

"The American public has found a fresh ground for excitement about Germany. The public is being supplied with sensational reports about the execution of the English spy, Edith Cavell, at Brussels."

"It is asserted that the German officials at Brussels broke their word to the American Minister, who expected to be informed as to the verdict. Leading articles are again very anti-German. It is indeed recognized that the verdict was apparently just, but the newspapers consider that mercy ought to have been exercised."

BERLIN SAYS GREY LIED.

Asserts Whitlock Denies Charge That Germans Broke Pledge.

BERLIN, via Amsterdam, Oct. 27.—The official Overseas News Agency passed the lie to the British Government and Sir Edward Grey with regard to the official correspondence between the American Legation in Brussels and the German authorities there in the case of Miss Edith Cavell.

In a lengthy statement the agency asserts that Brand Whitlock, American Minister in Brussels, repudiates Sir Edward Grey's charge that the German authorities had broken their promise to Sir Brand Whitlock that they would keep him posted on the proceedings in the Cavell case. The statement says Mr. Whitlock has admitted such a promise never was given by the German authorities and adds that the American Minister "further states that he was most painfully affected by the publications of the German press in the case of the Cavell case."

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BULGAR ARMY LINKED WITH TEUTON FORCE

Junction of Invaders Is Effected in Northeastern Serbia.

BRITISH TROOPS IN TOUCH WITH FRENCH

Austrian Drive From the Drina Makes Some Progress.

MAY BRING WAR TO GREEK TERRITORY

Sofia Is Said to Be Pressing Athens for Permission.

SPECIAL CABLE DISPATCH TO THE SUN.
LONDON, Oct. 27.—Teutons and Bulgarians invading Serbia have joined hands in the bend of the Danube in the northeastern corner of the little kingdom.

The extreme left of Field Marshal von Mackensen's army has been linked, though so far only by "patrols" with the northern Bulgarian force, according to to-day's official German report, at Ljubicevac, on the Danube east of Baza Palanka.

The Allies too have effected a junction in their race to relieve the hard pressed Serbians and to wrest the Salonica-Nish railway from the Bulgarians. Under Secretary for War Tannant announced in the House of Commons this afternoon that the British brigade sent to reinforce the French south of Scutimita and at Krivopale, on the railway line, had reached Serbian territory.

An unofficial despatch from Salonica reports that the allied troops with the Serbians in that region have pushed back the Bulgarians from Kuprili (Veles) to the outskirts of Istep. This despatch adds that they may reach the Bulgarian control of the Kumanovo-Vranja sector untenable, but this theory is commented upon by military observers here as superoptimistic.

The official German statement follows:

"In the east of Visegrad (Bosnia), has been taken. The armies of Gen. von Koenigs and von Gallwitz have driven back the enemy wherever he has made a stand."

As regards the main forces, the general line of Valjevo-Morava (on the Ljubicevac) has been reached. East of this line the Jancina and Ilaca have been crossed at Svilajnac. In the Puk valley, Neresenka has been taken. Forces advancing to the east of Orsova, captured twelve heavy cannon near Kladovo.

At Ljubicevac, on the Danube, east of Baza Palanka, direct connection with the army of Gen. Bogdanoff (the Bulgarian commander) has been established by patrols. The right wing of this army is pursuing the enemy from Negotin in the north-easterly and south-easterly directions. Fighting continues for possession of Kladovec.

The Vienna Report.
The official Austrian statement on the Balkan situation follows:

"Our forces advancing from Visegrad drove the enemy back on the frontier. The Royal Imperial troops and the army of Gen. von Koenigs are fighting the northernmost corner of Serbia are approaching upper Kupa and the Valjevo positions, which the Serbians evacuated before our entry."

Austro-Hungarian divisions sent south from Obrenovac wrested from the enemy, after heavy fighting, strong positions south of Kladovec. German troops have driven the enemy across the river at Arangeljevac, and these forces are engaged in battle at Negotin and the hills of the east of the Danube.

The mountainous country in the bend of the Danube east of Kladovec has been taken for the greater part. The first news of actual aid by Italy for the Allies fighting in the Balkans comes from THE SUN's correspondent at Rome to-night, although this aid is not of a military character. The correspondent received word from Belgrade that wounded British soldiers and sailors from the Dardanelles as well as wounded allied troops from Serbia will be shortly sent for convalescence to the Sicilian coast. This indicates that Italy will furnish army hospitals for the Allies, taking an important task off their hands.

The foremost piece of news from the Balkan theatre of war to-day is the report of the Bukurest-Turkey junction. It is based in Berlin, denouncing as "a lying road to Constantinople." No military critic here believes that the Turks will march through Bulgaria to Constantinople. Such an advance from the view of the lack of railroad facilities, would be as arduous as it would be costly and expensive.

A Gigantic Task.

On the other hand, to proceed to the heart of Serbia from the northwest corner is a gigantic task, as the Allies tried out over the most difficult ground. Immediately before the Teuton armies to the east the mountain passes afford mountain passes, and the fighting ground for the Serbians defending the native soil.

The Teutonic centre nearest Kladovec is given by the German report as being in the hands of the Austro-German forces in the west, proceeding from Visegrad, in Bosnia, which are meeting with rapid success, may force the Serbians to evacuate the region, aiming at a gradual closing in from the west instead of letting the

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